Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1830. [NUMBER 95.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure to announce that the Theatre, having been repaired and embellished will re-open on the 1st December, with (by desire) Foote's Farce of,

THE MAYOR OF GARRATT,

After which the farce in one Act of

BLUE DEVILS,

To conclude with the farce of

A PEEP FOR A DINNER.

In the course of the evening the Comic Songs of "*A little Cock Sparrow*" and "*the Country Fair.*"

☞ The entrance to the Dress Boxes having been altered, Gentlemen are requested to direct their Coachmen to drive under the new Portico at the *side* of the Theatre, with the horses heads towards the Theatae.

The entrance to the Upper Boxes and Gallery is under the Lobby opposite the house of Bomanjee Hormasjee.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Curtain to rise precisely at Seven o'Clock,

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 30th and Wednesday the 1st Prox.

Boxes....Rs 8 Upper Boxes..Rs 4
Pit....., " 6 Gallery,..... " 2

N. B. No money to be taken at the Doors.

☞ *No admission behind the Scenes excepting to persons actually engaged in the performance.*

EDUCATION

The Bombay Commercial and Mathematical Academy.

CONTINUES open for the instruction of Youth in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History and Geography.

Also, on Seperate terms are taught Algebra, the different Branches of Mathematics with their application to Navigation, Surveying, and Astronomy: the French Language and Latin Rudiments.

The Method of Instruction pursued is Interrogative, by which the actual progress of the pupil's understanding is constantly ascertained; and the reasoning faculties are exercised and gradually developed.

The same system is adopted in teaching the Great Truths of Christianity.

Mr. M'CARTHY assures the public that he spares to exertion to fit his pupils for their Entrance into Life with Credit: and that he pays the strictest attention to their Moral conduct, Health and Comfort.

The Experience of nearly two years has proved the situation of the School to be very salubrious.

To Boarders the general course of Instruction is varied to suit their views in life without additional charge.

TERMS.—For Children who join the School under Twelve, (for the whole period of Education) per Month Rs..38
Youth above that age.....42

No Extra Charges but for Books Stationery and Medicine.

Day Scholars in the first mentioned Course per Month. Rs..... 15

Breach Candy, 27th November, 1830.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.*

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services, and the public in general are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of the above Press, continues to receive and execute any orders in the above line, with the utmost care, neatness and expedition.

Orders are received, by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office, No. 10 Military Sq are, Fort.

BOMBAY BRANCH *OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.*

THE SPECIAL MEETING held today is adjourned until 3 o'Clock on Monday afternoon next.

R. C. MONEY,
ACTING SECRETARY.

BOMBAY
SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
Nov. 27th, 1830.

BOMBAY "PROSPECTUS" LOTTERY.

FOR 1830.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

VIZ

Prize of	.. .. ..	200	B'y Rs
2	....	100	" each
3 "	....	75	" "
4 "	....	50	" "
5 "	....	25	" "
15 "	....	10	" "
20 "	....	5	" "
50 Prizes.		1,200	Rs
250 Blanks			
300 Total.			

TICKETS *at* 5 Rs EACH.

The drawing of the above will take place in ONE DAY, so soon as the Tickets have all been taken,—timely Notice will be circulated, as to the time and place of drawing.—APPLICATION for Tickets, to be made to MR. RIGBY, at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 27th November, 1830.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE fast Sailing Cutter Genni, lately undergone a thorough repair, painted, &c, on resonable terms, viz.

For one day.....Rs 5 "
" Every succeeding day.... " 4 "
" Trip to Panwell..... " 6 "
" Do to Tannah..... " 6 "
" One hour..... " 1 "
" Every succeeding hour.... " " 2

Application may be made for the above to Ballajee Punt on Apollo Pier.

N. B. Any Gentleman or Captain of Vessels, &c. wishing to become purchaser of the said Cutter, the price of it will be know on applying to the above mentioned person.

Bombay, 27th November, 1830.

THE BOMBAY REGISTER AND DIRECTORY FOR 1831.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN FOUR PARTS

ON THE 1ST JANUARY NEXT

AND WILL CONTAIN,

AN ALMANACK, the Army Lists Indian Navy List, and Civil List, Regulations and Abstracts of Regulations of Government on matters of general importance, the different Societies, Supreme Court, Governments of India and His Majesty's Colonies, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Arrivals and Departures, Births, Marriages and Deaths, &c. &c. &c.

WITH

Marryat's CODE OF SIGNALS, and other interesting information.

☞ Further particulars will be given hereafter, and any suggestions as to the improvement of the work will be thankfully acknowledged.

PRICE 5 Rs STITCHED AND COVERED

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A FEW Copies of a PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830,—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs 1.

FOR SALE.

IN LITHOGRAPHY.

PROCEEDINGS before His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, in relation to the PETITION, by Sir John Peter Grant, Knt., only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; complaining of the Interference of the Bombay Government with the Administration of Justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX, containing the Minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th November 1828, in reference to Sir John Grant's Petition.

PRICE Rs 15 PER COPY.

Application for Copies will be received by the Publisher MR. BOADEN, at the Gazette Office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

A MEMOIR of His late Majesty KING GEORGE IV., extracted from the *Times* Newspaper of the 28th June 1830. A few Copies have been prepared with a very excellent Portrait attached, engraved by THOMSON from a Miniature by HARDING.

Price with the Engraving, Rs 5
Do. without Do..... " 2

FOR SALE.

A PATENT COPYING MACHINE with Books, Paper, Ink, &c. Complete, just received from England,

PRICE Rs 300.

For particulars Apply at the GAZETTE OFFICE, where the machine may be seen.

Bombay, 27th November, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FEW remaining COPIES of Sir John Peter Grant's last charge to the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury on the 4th of July, in the English, Goozrattee, and Mahra'tha Characters.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs 2.

ALSOTHE FOLLOWING,

BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	Rs 5	qr.
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks, for 1830....	1	"
Sheet Ditto, for 1829..	1	"
Respondentia Bonds, each....	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange per sett,....	"	2
Interest Bonds, do.....	"	2
General Address,.....	1	"
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	2
Price Currents, per dozen.. ..	3	"

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

Gazette Office, November 27th, 1830.

Shipping Advertisements.

For Freight and Passage to London,

THE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

UPTON CASTLE,

OF 600 TONS.

CAPTAIN DUGGAN.

EXPECTED to arrive early in December ensuing, and to sail on or about the 10th of January. Has superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his office.

Bombay, 27th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London or Cape of Good Hope.

THE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP

Sir Edward Paget.

OF 350 TONS.

CAPT WILLIAM BOURCHIER,

EXPECTED in all this month and will sail the commencement of January. Carries a Surgeon. Further particulars may be known, and plans of the Cabins seen on applying at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 27th November, 1830.

For Freight or Passage to London, and the Cape of Good Hope.

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS.

THOMAS GREEN,

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodation for Passengers, Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st January touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to P. STEWART and Co.

24 Nov.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—Nov. 5.

We understand, that the Burmese Court, in [redacted] facility is we understand, afforded to the British Resident, in maintaining communications with Rangoon, Arracan and Munnipore, and it is even expected, the King will allow him to establish a regular Dawk between Ava and Aeng, our Aracan frontier town.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TO BUY] Prem	Nov. 5 1830.	[TO SELL Prem.
28 8	Remittable.....27	8 Do
Dis. 0 6	Old 5 per Cent, Loan. 0	12 Dis
Pre. 0 2	New ditto ditto..... 0	3 Dis
4500 2	Bank of Bengal Share, 4300	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	7 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4 0
Interes on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL
1 10	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs....	1 10½

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS—Nov. 3d, The English Ship John Heyes, ——, from Liverpool 20th June.

Do. 4th The English Ship Lady East, Geo. Denny, from London 18th May, Cape and Madras (date not mentioned.)

The French Ship Nancy, C. Guezence, from Bordeaux 10th July.

The H. C. C. Ship Stakesby, P. Johnson, from London 1st June, Isle of France 19th September and Madras 17th October.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 2nd The English Barque Research J. Streitell, for Amherst Town and Rangoon.

Nov. 4th. The English ship *Asia Felix*, J. Caswell, for Bombay.

The English Barque *Emily*, J. Rigdway, for Penang.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 2d Nov. the Lady of John Ritchie, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st November, Mrs. C. P. Sealy, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the evening of the 2 October, 1830, of a decline, Fanny Sophia, lady of Lieutenant Lysaght, E. R. and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, 61th R[illegible] aged 20 years and 7 months.

BOMBAY.

Vessels Expected.

Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London*.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... £5. 10.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

We were yesterday favored with the following extract of a letter dated Calcutta 7th nov., received by a gentleman of the greatest respectability in this presidency.—

"I received a letter last night from Captain "Caswell of the *Asia Felix*, stating that the "Ship had been on Shore on the James and "Mary in the river Hoogly, oppo-ite to "which on the bank she now lies bilged. "It is apprehended nothing will be saved "unless the Goods on the Gun Deck which "I am told are valuable,"

It is with the deepest regret, we epublish the following Courier Extraordinary, announcing officially the amented death of the Hon'ble SIR AMES DEWAR, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the lamented leath of the Honorable Sir JAMES DEWAR, Knight, Chief Justice of he Supreme Court of Judicature at his Presidency, which took place at alf past 3 o'clock this morning, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that Thirty three Minutes guns corresponding with the age of he deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of the Garrison, and that the Flag of the Castle be hoisted half mast high and continue so until sun set.

[redacted]

[redacted] opening meeting of this institution was held pursuant to notice on Monday evening, the 15 h Inst. About seventy members were present on the occasion, besides several gentlemen who attended as spectators. At half past six o'clock, Thomas Crawford Esq. was voted to the chair and addressed the meeting as follows.

Gentleman,

I could have wished that in your selection of a chairman, your choice had fallen upon some one more capable of presiding on an occasion so interesting as the present. We have met, gentlemen, to open an institution which has long been desired at this presidency, and which must be productive of the greatest benefit to every class of the community; no one can go beyond me in the warmth of my wishes for its success and welfare, and as far as my individual power can effect, no one shall be ever more ready to do any thing that can contribute to its prosperity—The task of detailing the history of its formation, the progress it has made, and the objects it embraces, I leave to our secretary, convinced that he will do every justice to the subject.

The Secretary then rose and read the following address,

GENTLEMEN,

Early in last month a paper was circulated in Bombay, pointing out the want that existed at this Presidency of a Public Library sufficiently liberal in its constitution to be open to all classes, and conducted upon principles so economical as to meet the circumstances of every rank in life—It proceeded to disclose a plan by which this deficiency might be remedied, and concluded by calling upon all who felt disposed to support the proposition to subscribe their names. Upwards of forty signatures having been within a few days affixed, a meeting was called by circular and held in the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in Military [redacted]uare, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, Mr Stocqueler, the gentleman who had originally suggusted the idea, was called to the chair and a series of resolutions was entered into for the formation and management of the proposed Library, Of these resolutions, the first established the institution under the name of the "Bombay General Library and Reading Room," and the Second declared that "it should be open to all ranks, classes and castes without distinction; a respectable character a decorous demeanour, and a strict adherance to the rules, constituting the only requisites for admission."

Five of the gentlemen present were elected as a committee of management, and this Committee induced rather by the comparatively greater share of leisure at my disposal, than by any abilities which I could bring to the task, did me the honor to choose me for their Secretary.

In that capacity, Gentlemen, it is now my duty to state to you the progress which has been made by the committee in carrying into effect the measures resolved upon at that meeting. After experiencing repeated difficulty and failure in our first endeavours to procure a house, we were at length, through the liberality of one of our members, Framjee Cowasjee (whose affairs I regret have prevented him from attending here this evening) enabled to take possession of the magnificient and airy apartments in which we are now assembled, for the very low rent of 75 Rupees per mensem: The first obstacle having been thus surmounted the necessary, establishment was retained, and the formation of the Library proceeded with rapidity. In less than a fortnight upwards of one thousand printed volumes, and nearly fifty valuable Oriental manuscripts were presented to or deposited in the institution. The ornamental part was not forgotten; the globes and charts that lie upon your table, the pictures, busts and statues that adorn your walls, and by far the greatest part of the very furniture around you, are the voluntary gifts of your own members. In adverting to the quality of the works which now lie upon your shelves, I am happy to say that it forms a yet greater subject of gratilation than the numeircal amount. To enter into detail and attempt to enumerate them would be to trifle with your time; but I may be allowed shortly to state that, they contain almost all the celebrated writers of Greece and Rome, poets, orators historians and philosophers—with a selection of the most eminent authors of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal—that in our own language, in addition to every classical prose writer from the time of Henry the Eighth to the commencement of the present century—every poet of eminence from Spencer to Byron, we can boast of a respectable assortment in the several departments of Science, History, Biography, Philosophy, Travels and the higher branches of Novel writing—that in the particular department of literature, which throws light upon the history, religion and manners of the East, and in the whole range of Oriental Philoligy from the earlier writings of Meninski to those of Sir William Jones, Lumsden, Colebrook, Wilkins, Gilchrist and the more recent labours of Carey, Wilson, Alexander Murray, Kennedy and Molesworth, our collection is such as will afford the amplest field to the lovers of Asiactic literature. The modesty of those gentlemen whose contributions have thus enriched us, forbids me publicly paying that tribute to their liberality which it merits; but one valuable donation at least I feel it to be my duty to particulize, because it proceeds from a Public Body composed of individuals distinguished alike by the highest character and acquirements, and evinces the liberal feeling and lively interest with which this institution is viewed by those whose approbation must stamp a value wherever given, I allude, Gentlemen to the native Education Society of this Presidency. To Mr. Money, the highly gifted Secretary of that society, I was directed by the Committee to address a letter, intimating the formation of our Library, detailing our Proceedings, and soliciting his support. The answer to that letter I shall now read, convinced that it would afford to every one present the same unmingled gratification that it did to the Members of the Committee.

TO MR. R. X. MURPHY,
Sec. to the Bombay Gen. Library.

SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of yesterday's date. I am directed by the Native Education Society to present to the General Library and Reading Room, a copy of all works published and printed under its superintendence. I shall be most happy to assist in any way I can, in forwarding the views of your society and in attending to any proposition likely to promote its success.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
R. C. MONEY,
Sec. to the N. E. Society.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1830,

(The reading of this letter drew forth the loudest plaudits, after which the Secretary proceeded:) The present which accompanied this letter lies before you: it consists of nearly 40 volumes, forming a selection of the best works in the Hindoostanee, Guzeratte, Mahratta and Persian languages, the greatest part lithographed in characters of great beauty. Amongst the Persian books is the elegant poem of Yoosoof and Zuleika and the celebrated Anvar-iSohili, a work consecrated by the admiration of Sir Wm. Jones, who pronounces it a mine teeming with all that is rich and harmonious in the language of Iran, and since raised to a yet higher fame by the public Eulogium lately bestowed upon it by one whose voice in every thing that relates to the History or Literature of Persia, must be considered decisive. Independent of these publications, others, now in the press, are to be forwarded when complete: of these the principal are Ferishta's History of Hindostan in Persian and Major Molesworth's Mahratta dictionary. The former is already well known from Col. Dow's paraphrase: on the latter any commendation that I could bestow could confer no value; but that the worth of this present may be duly appreciated, justice bids me declare that any candid man, who has seen the mass of sheets struck off must pronounce it to be one of the most eleborate, the most comprehensive, the most correct and the most nicely critical productions of any age or country, every way worthy of ranking side by side on the same shelf with the works of Johnson, D'Alberti, Meninski, Richardson and Horace Wilson.

With regard to the manuscripts, they include amongst others the Arryas of Muropunt, the amatory system of Koke Pundit, the Ovid of the east, the inimitable dramas of the celebrated Callidas who has just been termed the Shakespeare of India and those of Shreehursh, a Royal bard who blended the cultivation of the muses with the cares of a kingdom, and gained by the sweetness of his lyre an immortality which might have been denied to the lustre of his crown.

This outline will give a general idea of the volumes which we already possess. In the meantime a letter has been prepared directing Mr. Richardson to forward a selection of the most talented English periodicals as well as a small stock of the best authors of the present day. The Indian files have become available to us gratis through the liberality of the Editar of the Courier, and with like liberality the Editor of the Gazette has offered us the gratuitous use of his lithographic presses. It only remains for me to state that the number of subscribers has now increased from forty to one hundred.

Such, gentlemen, is the history—such has hitherto been the progress of the institution which we are this day assembled to open The want of such an institution has long been felt. It has been felt by the Asiatic in the pursuit of European, by the European in his prosecution of Asiatic literature; by every individual of either class who follows study as a profession or recurs to it as a recreation To all persons engaged in active business, an occasional hour stolen to literature must be a relief the most grateful; but to us, who are exiles from our home, who day by day lose something of the knowledge of our youth, whose ideas and recollections of early scenes and early impressions wax more faint and more indistinct as the days of our sojourn are prolonged; to us gentlemen, how truly delightful, how really profitable, to be able after the toil of the day to retire to the company of books, to hold converse with those "conquerors of the conqeurors of the earth" whose laurels are unstained with blood—whose palms unsteeped in tears—to renew our acquaintance with the scenes and associations—with the knowledge and sentiments which were dear to us in our erliear years, to conjure around us amid the arid plains and sultry airs of the East, all the verdure, all the coolness of the west—and if, from the natural I might make a transition to the moral, to recall amid the desication of sentiment which a long residence in India has been supposed to produce, all the greenness and freshness of English feelings.

To gratify such a taste to its full extent the circumstances of no single individual will permit. The Library of the Literary Society does not offord the remedy:—many individuals are too modest to offer themselves as candidates for admission into a body so strictly Literary—many are withheld from a fear of being repulsed—some *have* applied and have been pained by a rejection—They brought to the doors a love of literature, a passion for enquiry and research—and like the poor Peri at the gate of Paradise, fondly imagined that their gifts would be accepted and the golden portals of immortality thrown open; but like her they returned disappointed and disconsolate and heard their doom pronounced by the defending cherub of the garden

"See alas, the chrystal bar
Of Eden moves not, holier far
Than even these gifts the boon must be
That opes the gates of heav'n to thee."

It may be said that no ballot is required in order to become a subscriber to the Library of the Literary Society and such is now the case: only two months ago, however such a ballot was necessary; and what was once the rule may become so again; independent of all these considerations, the high amount of the subscription established alike for the members and the subscribers must for ever close the doors of that institution against many individuals more especially the poorer classes of native students.

The only means therefore left, to supply the want so long, so severely and so generally felt, was to establish a new institution, which should be at once general in its nature and economical in its scale: that institution, gentlemen, is now established and claims your support. That it will prosper I feel confident, from the encouragement it has already met with—from the praise-worthy objects which it pursues—from the practical utility at which it aims. To diffuse a literary spirit amongst all orders and create means for its gra[redacted] ourselves of our central situat[redacted] can command alike the treasu[redacted] and of the west, and by a pro[redacted] ceasing, to collect together all [redacted] waters of knowledge—not from one sacred spring nor one consecrated mount, but from every rock which the rod of inspiration has quickened by its touch—from every spot of earth where the verdure of genius has sprung up—from the happy vallies of Europe—from the far realms of the Transatlantic—from the desert of Arabia the gardens of Persia, the marts of India, the steppes of Tartary—to gather from every land and every tongue all the deductions of science, all the revelations of history—all thats poesy has inspired, or philosophy taught, or eloquence breathed forth—and to unlock the floodgates of this mighty reservoir to *all* who burn with the thirst of knowledge. This, gentlemen, is the glorious task which we propose. We ask not the comer from what land he has arrived—what tenets he professes; we meto not his understanding by his creed; nor his worthiness by the lot which he fills in life; but of whatever country—of whatever desert he was born a denizen—before whatever shrine he was taught in his infancy to bow—to whatever hue the north wind has bleached, or the southern sun has mellowed his complexion, we bid him to approach—to drink—and to be filled *[loud and long continued applause.]* In laying down the principle that the institution [redacted] open to all ranks and classes and [redacted] ons, subject only to that moral propriety, and that strict observance of decorum, without which no Society, however fenced about with barriers of exclusion, can long remain respectable, you have based it upon a broad and solid rock, which no force can shake, nor art undermine, or time assail with decay. Thus, gentlemen, is no speculative principle—no Utopian theory framed at once to dazzle and delude. I see upon our books the names—I see assembled around me the persons of individuals of every class—whose walks in life are remote—whose connexions in private society are and must for ever remain apart—but who nevertheless scruple not to associate publicly together for the purpose of forwarding an object which embraces alike the benefit of all. I behold Britons and the sons of Britons—the descendants of Gama—the posterity of Yesdejerd—the followers of Muhomed and the worshippers of Shiva, all united together for the accomplishment of one great end, (*applause*) upon the union at the very outset of our undertaking, upon the determined zeal which these plaudits bespeak, I ground the most solid hopes of ultimate success. Let us continue to labour at the work we have begun with the same zeal, the same harmony, the same liberality of sentiment which now unite us; and when at length perseverance shall have crowned our efforts—when the imperishable edifice raised by our hands stands complete in strength and beauty, then gentlemen, will the humblest individual amongst us have reason to glory and be proud of the part which he has this day taken in laying the foundation."

After the applause which followed the conclusion of this address had subsided, the chairman rose and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

"You have all heard with the same admiration as myself, the very luminous and eloquent address read by the Secretary. The enthusiastic plaudits which attended him throughout attest more forcibly than any words how truly he spoke your own feelings. I am convinced therefore that I only give voice to the wishes of every one present in moving "That the address of the secretary be adopted and published, as conveying the best abstract of our proceedings and faithfully pourtraying the objects pursued and the sentiments entertained by this meeting." The motion was supported by Mr. Morris and Mr. Graham and carried unanimously. The following resolutions were then successively proposed and passed.

That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Mr. Money for the warm interest he has evinced for the success of this institution, and that a letter be addressed by the committee to the President and members of the Native Education Society expressive of the high and grateful sense entertained by this meeting of their liberality.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Framjee Cowasjee for the liberal terms on which he has given us possession of these rooms.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Editors of the Courier and Gazette for the liberal offers made respectively by those gentlemen to aid the infant resources of this institution.

That in order to facilitate the classification of books and the preparation of printed catalogues, no publication shall be taken out of the Library before the 1st January next, until which time it shall be open as a reading room only.

That Mr. Clarke be appointed pro-secretary in order to alleviate the labours of the present secretary, and to supply his place when absent or engaged in his professional duties.

The resolutions and regulations passed at the meeting of the 19 h ultimo were then read over and confirmed with some modifications—Mr. A. P. Rodrigues and Shreeeustna Wassoodeejee were elected respectively by the Portuguese and Hindoo members, to represent them in the committee; and thanks having been voted to Mr. Crawford for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated at a quarter after eight.

Printed copies of the regulations will be dis-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Vessels Expected.

Bolton, Sir Edward Paget, Upton Castle, Chas Kerr, Morning Star, Sir John Rae Reid, Cleveland, Red Rover, Brunswick, and Caroline, from *London*.—Lady Douglas, Huorn, and Huddersfield, from *Liverpool*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9½
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 103½ per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 140 Bombay Rs per 100 | Sc.
Unremitable ditto 107½ ditto per 0 | 0 ditto
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 107 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... ..... 222.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 B'by Rs

FREIGHTS.

London..... ..... £5. 10.
China..... Nominal.

THE GAZETTE.

We were yesterday favored with the following extract of a letter dated Calcutta 7th nov., received by a gentleman of the greatest respectability in this presidency.—

"I received a letter last night from Captain "Caswell of the *Asia Felix*, stating that the "Ship had been on Shore on the James and "Mary in the river Hoogly, oppo-ite to "which on the bank she now lies bilged. "It is apprehended nothing will be saved "unless the Goods on the Gun Deck which "I am told are valuable,"

It is with the deepest regret, we epublish the following Courier Extraordinary, announcing officially the amented death of the Hon'ble SIR AMES DEWAR, Knight, Chief ustice of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of the lamented eath of the Honorable Sir JAMES EWAR, Knight, Chief Justice of he Supreme Court of Judicature at his Presidency, which took place at alf past 3 o'clock this morning, the Honorable the Governor in Council irects that Thirty three Minutes uns corresponding with the age of he deceased, be fired from the Ramparts of the Garrison, and that the Flag of the Castle be hoisted half mast high and continue so until sun set.

[redacted]

he opening meeting of this institution was held pursuant to notice on Monday evening, the 15 h Inst. About seventy members were present on the occasion, besides several gentlemen who attended as spectators. At half past six o'clock, Thomas Crawford Esq. was voted to the chair and addressed the meeting as follows.

Gentleman,

I could have wished that in your selection of a chairman, your choice had fallen upon some one more capable of presiding on an occasion so interesting as the present. We have met, gentlemen, to open an institution which has long been desired at this presidency, and which must be productive of the greatest benefit to every class of the community; no one can go beyond me in the warmth of my wishes for its success and welfare, and as far as my individual power can effect, no one shall be ever more ready to do any thing that can contribute to its prosperity—The task of detailing the history of its formation, the progress it has made, and the objects it embraces, I leave to our secretary, convinced that he will do every justice to the subject.

The Secretary then rose and read the following address.

GENTLEMEN,

Early in last month a paper was circulated in Bombay, pointing out the want that existed at this Presidency of a Public Library sufficiently liberal in its constitution to be open to all classes, and conducted upon principles so economical as to meet the circumstances of every rank in life—It proceeded to disclose a plan by which this deficiency might be remedied, and concluded by calling upon all who felt disposed to support the proposition to subscribe their names. Upwards of forty signatures having been within a few days affixed, a meeting was called by circular and held in the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy in Military Square, on the evening of the 19th ultimo, Mr Stocqueler, the gentleman who had originally suggested the idea, was called to the chair and a series of resolutions was entered into for the formation and management of the proposed Library, Of these resolutions, the first established the institution under the name of the "Bombay General Library and Reading Room," and the Second declared that "it should be open to all ranks, classes and castes without distinction; a respectable character a decorous demeanour, and a strict adherance to the rules, constituting the only requisites for admission."

Five of the gentlemen present were elected as a committee of management, and this Committee induced rather by the comparatively greater share of leisure at my disposal, than by any abilities which I could bring to the task, did me the honor to choose me for their Secretary.

In that capacity, Gentlemen, it is now my duty to state to you the progress which has been made by the committee in carrying into effect the measures resolved upon at that meeting. After experiencing repeated difficulty and failure in our first endeavours to procure a house, we were at length, through the liberality of one of our members, Framjee Cowasjee (whose affairs I regret have prevented him from attending here this evening) enabled to take possession of the magnificient and airy apartments in which we are now assembled, for the very low rent of 75 Rupees per mensem: The first obstacle having been thus surmounted the necessary, establishment was retained, and the formation of the Library proceeded with rapidity. In less than a fortnight upwards of one thousand printed volumes, and nearly fifty valuable Oriental manuscripts were presented to or deposited in the institution. The ornamental part was not forgotten; the globes and charts that lie upon your table, the pictures, busts and statues that adorn your walls, and by far the greatest part of the very furniture around you, are the voluntary gifts of your own members. In adverting to the quality of the works which now lie upon your shelves, I am happy to say that it forms a yet greater subject of gratilation than the numeircal amount. To enter into detail and attempt to enumerate them would be to trifle with your time; but I may be allowed shortly to state that, they contain almost all the celebrated writers of Greece and Rome, poets, orators historians and philosophers—with a selection of the most eminent authors of France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal—that in our own language, in addition to every classical prose writer from the time of Henry the Eighth to the commencement of the present century—every poet of eminence from Spencer to Byron, we can boast of a respectable assortment in the several departments of Science, History, Biography, Philosophy, Travels and the higher branches of Novel writing—that in the particular department of literature, which throws light upon the history, religion and manners of the East, and in the whole range of Oriental Philoligy from the earlier writings of Meninski to those of Sir William Jones, Lumsden, Colebrook, Wilkins, Gilchrist and the more recent labours of Carey, Wilson, Alexander Murray, Kennedy and Molesworth, our collection is such as will afford the amplest field to the lovers of Asiactic literature. The modesty of those gentlemen whose contributions have thus enriched us, forbids me publicly paying that tribute to their liberality which it merits; but one valuable donation at least I feel it to be my duty to particulize, because it proceeds from a Public Body composed of individuals distinguished alike by the highest character and acquirements, and evinces the liberal feeling and lively interest with which this institution is viewed by those whose approbation must stamp a value wherever given, I allude, Gentlemen to the native Education Society of this Presidency. To Mr. Money, the highly gifted Secretary of that society, I was directed by the Committee to address a letter, intimating the formation of our Library, detailing our Proceedings, and soliciting his support. The answer to that letter I shall now read, convinced that it would afford to every one present the same unmingled gratification that it did to the Members of the Committee.

TO MR. R. X. MURPHY,
Sec. to the Bombay Gen. Library.

SIR,

I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of yesterday's date. I am directed by the Native Education Society to present to the General Library and Reading Room, a copy of all works published and printed under its superintendence. I shall be most happy to assist in any way I can, in forwarding the views of your society and in attending to any proposition likely to promote its success.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
R. C. MONEY,
Sec. to the N. E. Society.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1830,

(The reading of this letter drew forth the loudest plaudits, after which the Secretary proceeded.) The present which accompanied this letter lies before you: it consists of nearly 40 volumes, forming a selection of the best works in the Hindoostanee, Guzeratte, Mahratta and Persian languages, the greatest part lithographed in characters of great beauty. Amongst the Persian books is the elegant poem of Yoosoof and Zuleika and the celebrated Anvar-iSohili, a work consecrated by the admiration of Sir Wm. Jones, who pronounces it a mine teeming with all that is rich and harmonious in the language of Iran, and since raised to a yet higher fame by the public Eulogium lately bestowed upon it by one whose voice in every thing that relates to the History or Literature of Persia, must be considered decisive. Independent of these publications, others, now in the press, are to be forwarded when complete: of these the principal are Ferishta's History of Hindostan in Persian and Major Molesworth's Mahratta dictionary. The former is already well known from Col. Dow's paraphrase: on the latter any commendation that I could bestow could confer no value; but that the worth of this present may be duly appreciated, justice bids me declare that any candid man, who has seen the mass of sheets struck off must pronounce it to be one of the most eleborate, the most comprehensive, the most correct and the most nicely critical productions of any age or country, every way worthy of ranking side by side on the same shelf with the works of Johnson, D'Alberti, Meninski, Richardson and Horace Wilson.

With regard to the manuscripts, they include amongst others the Arryas of Muropunt, the amatory system of Koke Pundit, the Ovid of the east, the inimitable dramas of the celebrated Callidas who has just been termed the Shakespeare of India and those of Shreehursh, a Royal bard who blended the cultivation of the muses with the cares of a kingdom, and gained by the sweetness of his lyre an immortality which might have been denied to the lustre of his crown.

This outline will give a general idea of the volumes which we already possess. In the meantime a letter has been prepared directing Mr. Richardson to forward a selection of the most talented English periodicals as well as a small stock of the best authors of the present day. The Indian files have become available to us gratis through the liberality of the Editar of the Courier, and with like liberality the Editor of the Gazette has offered us the gratuitous use of his lithographic presses. It only remains for me to state that the number of subscribers has now increased from forty to one hundred.

Such, gentlemen, is the history—such has hitherto been the progress of the institution which we are this day assembled to open The want of such an institution has long been felt. It has been felt by the Asiatic in the pursuit of European, by the European in his prosecution of Asiatic literature; by every individual of either class who follows study as a profession or recurs to it as a recreation To all persons engaged in active business, an occasional hour stolen to literature must be a relief the most grateful; but to us, who are exiles from our home, who day by day lose something of the knowledge of our youth, whose ideas and recollections of early scenes and early impressions wax more faint and more indistinct as the days of our sojourn are prolonged; to us gentlemen, how truly delightful, how really profitable, to be able after the toil of the day to retire to the company of books, to hold converse with those "conquerors of the conqeurors of the earth" whose laurels are unstained with blood—whose palms unsteeped in tears—to renew our acquaintance with the scenes and associations—with the knowledge and sentiments which were dear to us in our erliear years, to conjure around us amid the arid plains and sultry airs of the East, all the verdure, all the coolness of the west—and if, from the natural I might make a transition to the moral, to recall amid the desication of sentiment which a long residence in India has been supposed to produce, all the greenness and freshness of English feelings.

To gratify such a taste to its full extent the circumstances of no single individual will permit. The Library of the Literary Society does not offord the remedy:—many individuals are too modest to offer themselves as candidates for admission into a body so strictly Literary—many are withheld from a fear of being repulsed—some *have* applied and have been pained by a rejection—They brought to the doors a love of literature, a passion for enquiry and research—and like the poor Peri at the gate of Paradise, fondly imagined that their gifts would be accepted and the golden portals of immortality thrown open; but like her they returned disappointed and disconsolate and heard their doom pronounced by the defending cherub of the garden

——"See alas, the chrystal bar
Of Eden moves not, holier far
Than even these gifts the boon must be
That opes the gates of heav'n to thee."

It may be said that no ballot is required in order to become a subscriber to the Library of the Literary Society and such is now the case: only two months ago, however such a ballot was necessary; and what was once the rule may become so again; independent of all these considerations, the high amount of the subscription established alike for the members and the subscribers must for ever close the doors of that institution against many individuals more especially the poorer classes of native students.

The only means therefore left, to supply the want so long, so severely and so generally felt, was to establish a new institution, which should be at once general in its nature and economical in its scale: that institution, gentlemen, is now established and claims your support. That it will prosper I feel confident, from the encouragement it has already met with—from the praise-worthy objects which it pursues—from the practical utility at which it aims. To diffuse a literary spirit amongst all orders and create means for its gra[redacted] ourselves of our central situat[redacted] can command alike the treasu[redacted] and of the west, and by a pro[redacted] ceasing, to collect together all [redacted] waters of knowledge—not from one sacred spring nor one consecrated mount, but from every rock which the rod of inspiration has quickened by its touch—from every spot of earth where the verdure of genius has sprung up—from the happy vallies of Europe—from the far realms of the Transatlantic—from the desert of Arabia the gardens of Persia, the mants of India, the steppes of Tartary—to gather from every land and every tongue all the deductions of science all the revelations of history—all thats poetry has inspired, or philosophy taught, or eloquence breathed forth—and to unlock the floodgates of this mighty reservoir to *all* who born with the thirst of knowledge. This, gentlemen, is the glorious task which we propose. We ask not the comer from what land he has arrived—what tenets he professes; we mete not his understanding by his creed; nor his worthiness by the lot which he fills in life; but of whatever country—of whatever desert he was born a denizen—before whatever shrine he was taught in his infancy to bow—to whatever hue the north wind has bleached, or the southern sun has mellowed his complexion, we bid him to approach—to drink—and to be filled *[loud and long continued applause.]* In laying down the principle that the institution [redacted] open to all ranks and classes and professions, subject only to that moral propriety, and that strict observance of decorum, without which no Society, however fenced about with barriers of exclusion, can long remain respectable, you have based it upon a broad and solid rock, which no force can shake, nor art undermine, or time assail with decay. This, gentlemen, is no speculative principle—no Utopian theory framed at once to dazzle and delude. I see upon our books the names—I see assembled around me the persons of individuals of every class—whose walks in life are remote—whose connexions in private society are and must for ever remain apart—but who nevertheless scruple not to associate publicly together for the purpose of forwarding an object which embraces alike the benefit of all. I behold Britons and the sons of Britons—the descendants of Gama—the posterity of Yeszdejid—the followers of Mahomed and the worshippers of Shiva, all united together for the accomplishment of one great end, *(applause)* upon this union at the very outset of our undertaking, upon the determined zeal which these plaudits bespeak, I ground the most solid hopes of ultimate success. Let us continue to labour at the work we have begun with the same zeal, the same harmony, the same liberality of sentiment which now unite us; and when at length perseverance shall have crowned our efforts—when the imperishable edifice raised by our hands stands complete in strength and beauty, then gentlemen, will the humblest individual amongst us have reason to glory and be proud of the part which he has this day taken in laying the foundation."

After the applause which followed the conclusion of this address had subsided, the chairman rose and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

"You have all heard with the same admiration as myself, the very luminous and eloquent address read by the Secretary. The enthusiastic plaudits which attended him throughout attest more forcibly than any words how truly he spoke your own feelings. I am convinced therefore that I only give voice to the wishes of every one present in moving "That the address of the secretary be adopted and published, as conveying the best abstract of our proceedings and faithfully pourtraying the objects pursued and the sentiments entertained by this meeting." The motion was supported by Mr. Morris and Mr. Graham and carried unanimously. The following resolutions were then successively proposed and passed.

That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Mr. Money for the warm interest he has evinced for the success of this institution, and that a letter be addressed by the committee to the President and members of the Native Education Society expressive of the high and grateful sense entertained by this meeting of their liberality.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to Framjee Cowasjee for the liberal terms on which he has given us possession of these rooms.

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Editors of the Courier and Gazette for the liberal offers made respectively by those gentlemen to aid the infant resources of this institution.

That in order to facilitate the classification of books and the preparation of printed catalogues, no publication shall be taken out of the Library before the 1st January next, until which time it shall be open as a reading room only.

That Mr. Clarke be appointed pro-secretary in order to alleviate the labours of the present secretary, and to supply his place when absent or engaged in his professional duties.

The resolutions and regulations passed at the meeting of the 19 h ultimo were then read over and confirmed with some modfications—Mr. A. P. Rodrigues and Shreeeustna Wassoodewjee were elected respectively by the Portuguese and Hindoo members, to represent them in the committee; and thanks having been voted to Mr. Crawford for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated at a quarter after eight.

Printed copies of the regulations will be dis-

[redacted] to all applicants as soon as prepared. [redacted]lications for admission and all com-[redacted]ications, of whatever nature, to be made to [redacted] committee through the secretary, or in his absence through the pro-secratary.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRITALS.—Capt. J H. Irwin. 19th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Rawlinson, E. Infantry,
Lieut, Brown, 5. R. N. I.
DEPARRURES.—Capt. Daly, 4. Drs.
Capt. H. Masters, 4th. Lt. Drs.
Lieut. Harrison, 4th. D, Drs.
Lieut S. Watkins. 15 Rt. N. I.
Surg. J. Timm, 4 Lt. Drs.

SHIPPING REPORT.

DEPARERURES Nov. 25th.—Ship Gipsey, (Free Trader), Robert Highat Master, to Liverpool.
Passengers.—Mrs. Corsellis and three children Mrs. Neive, Doctor Gordon, Doctor Marrice, Lieut. Freeman, Lieut. Watkins. F. Jones, N. I.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.—At Surat, on the 18th Oct. last the Lady of Major Moor, Commanding Artillery, S. D. A. of a Son.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUES; JULY 6.

REGENCY.

(Concluded from last Gazt.)

Mr. BROUGHAM said that if by the vote he was about to give he could believe it possible that his motive could be so far misconstrued as to be deemed discourteous and indecent, and making the commencement of the new reign inauspicious, he should hesitate and pause, and long conflict with himself, before he supported the proposition of his hon. and learned friend. But it was because he conceived that there never could be discourtesy committed by that house in the faithful discharge of its duty to the people, whom they represented, and to the Crown, whose subjects they were; and it was because he should take leave to-night to draw a broad distinction —which line, with God's blessing, but without discourtesy or disrespect to the Prince, it was his purpose to pursue, should he be a member of the new Parliament—between the inauspicious commencement of the Sovereign's reign and events which might be less auspicious to his Ministers; and because he could well imagine that the course which the house, in the faithful discharge of its duty would take, might be very inauspicious to the Ministers, and most suspicious to their master, that he felt disposed to give his cordial and hearty support to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. (Cheers, and laughter.) If too, he thought the vote he wished the house to come to to-night inconsistent with the vote it came to on Wednesday, when by a small majority the house carried an address to the foot of the throne, he should on that account hesitate before he gave the present motion his support. But he denied that there was any discrepancy at all; and for proof of his assertion, he appealed to the address of Wednesday. (Heart hear.) The message from the crown besough the house to enable it to dissolve Parliament by making a provision in respect of supply for the intermediate time between the dissolution and the assembling of a new Parliament. The house addressed the throne, then taking it for the message, & promising to take its recommendation into consideration. The house pledged itself, to make the provision required, that promise it had performed. The house, then, having done all it promised to do, now asked to do something more—not inconsistant with that promise, but in addition, and perfectly harmonious and consistent with the message and address. (Hear, hear,) There had been an appeal made by the hon. secretary of state, following the steps of the Solicitor-General, which he (Mr. Brougham) for one, out of respect to the right hon. gentleman, could have wished that the right hon. gent. had had the forbearance and self-restraint to have omitted. It was unworthy of him to appeal to the clamorous applause of those who could so easily suffer themselves to be seduced into a claptrap. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman had neither the youth nor tender years of Parliamentary life to plead as his excuse, like the Solicitor-General. (Laughter.) It was unworthy of him to be driven to such a mean sort of shift (for so he must call it) as a claptrap; to deter the house and to scare members of Parliament from doing their duty on a great momentous and constitutional question, (hear hear,) a question involving the most important interests of the state and the dearest concerns of the nation (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had called upon the house not to carry the proposed address to the foot of one King's throne. while the remains of his predecessar remained unburied. "Can you do that," said he, "before the King's funeral?" Repeated cheers hailed the appeal. "Can you think of infesting the present Sovereign with an address, intimating to him that he was mortal, before he had followed his predecessor to the grave?" Reiterated cheers again hailed the question. (Laughter.) But he (Mr. Brougham) wished to know whose fault it was that the house was called upon to go with the proposed address to the foot of the throne? (Hear, hear.) If the house did not go with it till after the funeral, the obsequies of Parliament would then be to be performed. If the house was driven to the present proceeding, which was considered so indecent as to melt the feelings and make grief give place to disgust and indignation; whose fault, he asked, was it? Whose but the Ministers, who obliged the house to take the present course, by declaring that Parliament would be dissolved in a fortnight; so that if the house did not address the throne now, it could not do it at all? (Hear, hear.) He denied that there was indecency in the course taken; but if there were any, the house was not answerable for it. He contended that the precedents of the best times of the constitution, when monarchs were most beloved, when Parliament was most respectful, and the people most loyal, bore the house out for following the course proposed for it to take. He referred his learned friend (the Solicitor-General) to the reigns of George III. and Queen Anne. The Parliaments were not then prevented from doing their duty until after the celebration of the funeral of the deceased prince; nor did the patriots of those days ever dream of disrespect to the reigning deteresign in proceeding to the most minute soraits—the most miserable particularities,—from entering into all the mysteries of the Green Cloth,—from considering how much salary should be given to this household officer, how much board-wages should be given to this menial servant, how much should be allowed to the prince to distribute in charity, how much provision should be made for his table, and what allowance should be made for his personal expenses, down to the very royal attire, before the corpse of the deceased sovereign was deposited among the tombs of his ancestors. Such was the uniform course of proceeding, with one solitary exception in 1820, when the precedents were departed from. There was another point, on which he wished the right hon. secretary had abstained from touching; as observations, without his intending it, might be misrepresented to the disadvantage of the hon. and learned gentleman who opened the discussion. The learned gentleman had lamented the stroke which had deprived the country of Lord Liverpool's services, and the right hon. secratary's observations on that point implied that the hon. and learned gentleman had indelicately raised the question with respect to other visitations on royalty besides death. He would deal with that point as with an argument, because he was sure that the right hon. secretary was incapble of introducing it, as others might hereafter, for sinister purposes. He would therefore deal with it as an argument, and would undertake to expose and demolish the the right hon. secretary's reasoning on it. The right hon. gentleman had said Parliament had not provided for all cases: "you say", he continued, "that monarchs, as well as their subjects, are exposed to the loss of their faculties, like Lord Liverpool; but yet you cannot show that Parliament has provided a case for menial deprivation in the sovereign; not even in George III.'s time, when in 1788 it had a lamentable warning of what was likely to occur." Now he appealed to the courtesy and candour of the right hon. secretary to say, whether he should not expose, not to say demolish, that reasoning. Why had Parliament abstained from providing a case for the mental deprivation of the sovereign? For this obvious reason—not merely from delicacy to the personal feelings of the individual on the throne, for that delicacy, however necessary to be observed in the instance of private individuals, would be misplaced, and lead to an abandonment of public duty in statesmen legislating for a nation, but—because it would be highly inexpedient, while the King wields the sceptre, to suppose the bare possibility of his mind being affected by disease. No King could hold his sceptre firm unless he had the undivided respect of the subjects over whom he ruled; and that was the reason, and the only reason, why no case was provided by Parliament for the mental alienation of the sovereign. Parliament, however, might contemplate the possibility of the King's death as that of any of his subjects, and by so doing did not trench on the respect necessary to maintain the Crown in security. The hon. and learned gentleman then alluded to the great learning and weight of argument which had been brought to the consideration of the question by almost every speaker who had preceded him; but he lamented to say that the only persons who had not distinguished themselves, nor covered themselves with the passing glory, were members of the profession to which he belonged—he meant the law officers of the crown. (Laughter.) He did not know to what reason to attribute this; whether to suppose that they had higher functions to perform, or that they had been engaged in the arrangements of their own houses; but they certainly did not appear to him, on the present occasion. *reipublica satis bacasse.* In answer to what they had stated, he would put the case of a father of a family dying, rendering it necessary to take immediate steps for the provision of the children. He could imagine His Majesty's Attorney-General saying to the solicitor who came to speak to him on the subject, "Get out, indelicate as you are, and never more come to my chambers. What speak to me on such a subject, when the corpse of the father is not buried. Get out, and never visit my chambers again, unless you come as a client." (Laughter.) The house was then told that the address proposed was discourteous in its terms; but he must say that an address more courteous and less indecent he had never seen, even proceeding from Ministers; and language so courteous, so scrupulously respectful, so uniformly submissive, had never yet appeared in a motion brought forward in opposition to the views of Ministers. (Hear.) To call the proposed address discourteous and indecent, was an instance of the abuse of terms, of which he knew but one parallel instance, and that was where *Dogberry* exclaimed, on hearing *Prince John's* servants called *villains*, that "to call the Prince's servants villains was flat burglary." It had been declared by an hon. member that there was no precedent to warrant the present proceeding. He took the constitutional rule in such cases to be this,—in the first place it should never be forgotten, that the message from the Crown proceds by the advice of ministers; and if the ministers had counselled what they ought to have done; the House was bound to supply their omission. (hear, hear,) without, at the same time, intending any disrespect to the Crown. But then the house was told to look to precedents. He would not go back to the Saxon times, nor to the reign of Henry III., but he would turn to the seventeenth century, and the regin of Charles II. James II. survived Charles II. and succeeded to the throne, it was true, but, notwithstanding, the House of Commons had, in Charles II.'s lifetime, made a provision in case of the King's death, by a bill of exclusion which passed the House of Commons, (Hear, hear.) He was then told that James II. might have died after succeeding to the throne, and have left the Queen *enceinte*. and yet Parliament made no provision for that case. That was undoubtedly true, but the reason was, that the first Parliament of that monarch met in the middle of May. and was occupied in settling the civil list for some weeks, when it was prorogued till September, at which time it sat a few days. Therefore the Parliament, beside having other important business on its hands, had not time to provide for the case of an *enceinte* Queen on the demise of the King That Parliament had very important subjects to consider, which might well be admited as an excuse for omiting to provide for such a case;—namely, the question of Catholic succession, of danger to the church, of foreign aggression, &c. He must pass over the reign of Queen Anne, because he could not understand the observations which had been made with respect to it. He would, however, observe, that there were two reasons why Parliament should make no provision for a regency in that reign. One was, that if Queen Anne survived Prince George, being a widow, she could not have a child successor to the throne; and if Prince George survived the Queen, it yet was not possible to suppose a case of a child *in ventre son pere.* (Laughter.) But he was told that the Parliament of George III. abstained from making a provision; but under what circumstances did that happen? When George came to the throne, there was no Queen Consort, and Parliament was dissolved of course, without making any provision for an heir. It was true that the next Parliament did not immediately adopt measures to provide for such a case; but then that Parliament was elected and continued in existence for five or six years, and was therefore always prepared to act as circumstances should point out, But on the present occasion the house was threatened with a dissolution without making any provision for the contingency which might occur. But it was said that there was no provision made for such an emergency on the ocasion of the accession of George the Third to the throne, and that it was not till some years after that such a provision was thought of. His brother, the Duke of Glocester was then of age—was heir apparent to the throne, and undoubtedly would have succeeded him if he had died then without issue. The argument had been much relied on; but what was the reason that George the Third abstained so long from resorting to the appointment of a regency? Why, George III. was then a young man in the prime of life, in the vigour of his age; and was it at all likely, if he had conceived such a provision then immediately necessary, that he would have been deterred from recommending it to his Parliament? He was possessed of a firm mind, and distinguished for a manly character, in both which respects he had been worthily succeeded by his illustrious son, now on the throne of these realms, and there was no suspicion. that a man of such a stamp would have been influenced by those womanish notions and ridiculous delicacies to which his (Mr. Brougham's) hon. and learned friend opposite had alluded as being connected with this subject, so as to prevent him from looking such a matter in the face, and it was not at all likely that he would permit his private feelings for a moment to induce him to refrain from discharging his duty to his people with a view to secure them against great danger, if he thought such a provision at the time was required. But George the Third was then in the hey-day of his youth, in the vigour of his years, and it never entered into his mind that such a provision was then at all required. To him there then naturally appeared to be no danger; he did not think of the frailty of human existence, and the vigour of youth removed all such apprehensions from his mind. But what was the fact? That the very first illness with which he was afflicted awakened his mind to the necessity of making such a provision and thought that indisposition, as he himself stated in his message, "was not attended with danger," he did not hesitate at once to recommend to Parliament the propriety of adopting such a measure, and his Parliament thought with him, and a regency was accordingly appointed. Now if his very first sickness put an end to the want of a regency to provide against the possibility of future and continuent dangers he (Mr. Brougham) would contend that that precedent was entirely with him, and he called upon them now to act upon it. (Hear, hear.) If they acted upon it they would not content themselves with postponing the settlement of that question until the assembling of the new Parliament. The moment that George III was warned of the danger which existed, the moment that this eyes were opened to the necessary caducity of the life of man, the instant that he became fully sensible of the perils by which human existence was on all sides beset, the instant that an illness, though not a dangerous one, had aroused in his mind those fears and apprehensions which the prime and vigour of youth had hitherto prevented him from entertaining—that instant he took immediate measures to provide against the dangers to which the possible demise of the Crown might expose his people and the country. No idle sentimental delicacies prevented him from at once recommending to his Parliament the propriety of the appointment of a regency. Again would he (Mr. Brougham) appeal to that precedent, and again would he call upon the house to act upon it. If they neglected to do so, if they neglected to provide against this contingency, and that it should occur, they could not allege that they had not been fully warned as to the possibility of its occurrence. He had now discharged his duty. He was now about to return with the rest of the members of that house into the great body of the subjects of this realm, and to a certainty all of them would not meet there again. He could not, however, bring himself to believe, notwithstanding what had been said, that there were any members of that house too much engaged with electioneering matters and too busily employed in canvassing their constituents to allow them to discharge on this occasion important duty which they owed to those whom they presented, and to their country—namely, the duty of providing for the security, the safety, and the peace of this great empire. Do not let it be said that they neglected to discharge that duty because they confided in His Majesty's Ministers,—the reason which one hon, member for a county had given for his determination to vote against this motion He (Mr. Brougham) knew the time when there was scarcely one of the members for counties who would not be ready to lend their consciences to the dictates of the minister of the day, and the were also followed in that disgraceful race of servillity by some of the members for towns, and he would not exclude alderman from amongst the number. (A laugh.) Indeed he could not here forget what had been said with regard of that distinguished ornament of that house, whose eloquence now was mute—that if the Thames were blockaded, if Plymouth had fallen, if Portsmouth were beseiged, and almost taken, and if London alone of all our ports held out, he had no doubt that they would find hon. members from counties as ready as ever to express their confidence in ministers, and that worthy aldermen would sleep on their pillows in perfect security, fully impressed with the conviction that Ministers were entitled to their support, and would preserve the country. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Brougham) had no disposition, in supporting such a motion as this, to attack the illustrious individual at the head of His Majesty's Government. He entirely disclaimed any feeling of hostility towards him when he prayed the house to take measures to secure the country against the possibility of future danger. He did not give that advice strongly any motives of hostility towords that illustrious person, nor in doing so was he actuated by any suspicion that that illustrious individual would be capable, in the event of such a contingency arising, of acting in any way detrimental to the interests of the country. He had the brilliant services of that illustrious man in the field as a sufficient guarantee that such would never be the case—there were his still greater civil services to his country, for which prosperity both in England and in Ireland would for years to come bless his name, even more than for the triumphs of Waterloo and the glories of Salamanca. These constitute with him (Mr. Brougham) the pledge that under such cirstances, should they possibly arise, no danger would accede to the country at the hands of that distinguished person; but he (Mr. Brougham) felt that he had a duty to perform here to the people of England. He would dismiss all ministers, because they were ministers, and his only anxiety was to provide against the possibility of any danger to the country. The dangers which he apprehended were not dangers from the Ministers in that or in the other house of Parliament. The difficulties against which he was anxious to provide had been fully pointed out ever by the opponents of the present motion. Those difficulties did not scare him from the discussion of this subject now. On the contrary, he was of opinion, that it was those very difficulties to which his hon. and learned friend (the Attorney-General) had alluded which would induce Parlament speedily to proceed to the consideration of this question. The present Parliament appeared to him the fittest for the settlement of such a question. Let the matter be contemplated for a moment in this point of view. The present Parliament was about being dissolved. It was only reasonable to sup-

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pose many of the members of the present Parliament would be rejected on an appeal to their constituents; yet if the calamity, against which a provision like that recommended to-night was necessary, should occur before the meeting of the new Parliament, that new Parliament chosen by the people would go for nothing, and this old Parliament in which the people had lost confidence would be re assembled for the discussion and decision of this important question; and here he could not but advert to an extraordinary assertion which had been made by the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department, which equalled any of the extraordinary statements that had been addressed to the house by his hon. and learned friend the Attorney General. The right hon. gentleman had asserted, that if any defect should occur in the sovereign power of the state, for which it might be necessary to provide a remedy, that the constitution gave to Parliament itself the power of providing such a remedy in a constitutional manner, and he referred to the instance of the abdication of James II., when Parliament voted the throne abdicated, and gave the crown to a foreigner. Good God! was this the precedent which they were to have quoted for the ordinary course of the constitution? Were they to refer for a constitutional precedent in a case like the present to an act of revolution which changed the dynasty and the order of succession? (Hear, hear.,) Were they to recur to the Convention Parliament of that period for the precedent by which they were to be guided on this occasion? That was not the way in which he should proceed, nor was it to guard against such an evil as occurred at the time of the Revolution that he (Mr. Brougham) was desirous to provide a remedy. He was anxious to provide a remedy against that evil to the possible occurence of which every individual in the country was fully alive His fears were derived from the apprehension of seeing the two houses of Parliament with an empty throne, and competitors fiercely contesting their right to the succession, without any authority in the empire able to crush rebellion, and stand up for the rights of the law. There were many great evils in an hereditary monarchy, there were many grievous burdens to which subjected us, and there might be many sound political principles to which it was opposed, but it had one great redeeming feature, which would reconcile him to it even were its faults still greater and more numerous—it rendered the succession to the throne certain, and provided in that way an effectul remedy against that evil which could never be thought of without horror—the evil of civil war in a country. (Hear,) In conclusion he begged to say, that he gave his cordial and honest support to this motion, and that he did so not more as a faithful representative of the people than as a loyal and dutiful subject of [illegible] (Cheers).

Mr. DOHERTY opposed the motion.

Mr. R. GRANT replied, He utterly disclaimed, as he had done at the outset, the imputation of having introduced this motion through party or factious motives, The propriety of discussing and settling such a question now had been enforced in those organs from which they usually collected the public opinion, and more particularly in one of them, which was generally regarded as the one most in possession of the confidence and sentiments of ministers, and indeed he understood upon good authority, though he did not mean to say that it was official authority, that up to two or three days after the accession of his present Majesty, ministers had been determined to bring the question forward in the present Parliament. He should persist in his motion,

The house then divided, when there appeared

For the motion	-	93
Against N—	-	247
Majority against	-	154

THE SUN,—JULY 26.

SUPP. TO THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

At the Court at St. James's, the 19th of July, 1830.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart., Lord Advocate of Scotland, was by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, 24th of July, 1830.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. James Earl of Rosslyn, the oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him.

His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Charles Herries, and in his absence the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, President of the Committee of Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION FOR DISSOLVING THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND DECLARING CALLING OF ANOTHER.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, We do for that end publish this our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance to the said Tuesday the 10th day of August next; and we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament. And do hereby further declare, that with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given orders, that our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our Great Seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our said Parliament; which Writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of September next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this twenty fourth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty, and in the First Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION, IN ORDER TO THE ELECTING AND SUMMONING THE SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we have in our Council thought fit to declare our pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on Tuesday the 14th day of Semtember next ensuing the date hereof; in order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament; We do, by the advice of our Privy Council, issue forth this our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 2d day of September next ensuing, between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, to nominate and choose the sixteen Peers, to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the Peers that shall be then present and of the proxies of such as shall be absent (such proxies being Peers, and producing a mandate in writing, duly signed before witnesses, and both constituent and proxy being qualified according to law), and the Lord Clerk Register, or such two of the Principal Clerks of the Session as shall be appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such Meeting, and to administer the oaths required by law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their votes; and immediately after such election made and duly examined, to certify the names of the sixteen Peers so elected, and sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the callectors, and return such certificate into our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain And we do, by this our Proclamation strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh and all other the Magistrates of the said city, to take especial care to preserve the peace there. of during the time of the said election and to prevent all manner of riots tumults disorders and violence whatsoever. And we strictly charge and command that this our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh and in all the country towns of Scotland, twenty five days at least before the time hereby appointed for the meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such election.

Witness ourself at Westminster this 24th day of July, 1830, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER.—JULY 29.

The intelligence from France does not give us any further information of the probable issue of the violation of the constitution by the royal ordinances. It is only clear that the attempt of the government will not be tamely submitted to. The managers and editors of the Paris papers, as the persons first attacked are determined to stand upon the law, and resist the ordinances. A declaration has been published by them worthy of this occasion. They declare that "the government has this "day lost the character of legality which "commands obedience. We resist it in "what concerns ourselves. It is for France "to determine how far *her* resistance ought "to extend."

The same declaration calls on the Deputies who have been legally elected to meet as if the ordinance of dissolution never issued and it is contended, that as the Chamber has never been assembled and the elections verified, it was not in a state to be dissolved. The duty of the Deputies to assemble may be placed on a boarder and firmer basis than the informality of their dissolution. The proclamation dissolving the Chamber, and that altering the forms of election, must be taken, as in fact they are, as part of the same proceeding. When a series of acts is directed to one illegal end, and professedly undertaken with a spirit of usurpation, common sense and the practice and doctrine of constitutional monarchies teach us that the authorities against which the usurpation is directed are not bound to search out, for the purpose of respecting them, any lawful acts which are mingled up with the mass of crime and violence. To load a gun is in itself a lawful act in doing which, if the ulterior purposes are innocent, no one can be lawfully interrupted but accompanied by avowed intentions, and followed by less equivocal proceedings, it may be an overt act of treason, or part of an attempt to murder. The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies as a solitary act lawful, is still manifestly one step in the premeditated attempt to murder the consitution: and resistance ought, under such circumstances to commence at whatever stage the constituted authorities unjustly attacked are best able to resist with effect.

The Chamber of the Deputies ought to meet as if it had never been dissolved and we have little doubt it will meet—and meantime the Government will have no aid in the Courts at least the higher Courts of Law. It must therefore suffer itself to be resisted with impunity, or involve itself day by day in new acts of violence and illegality.

After all, the matter may, and probably must, be brought to issue on the question, in whose hands is the physical force placed? Is the army to be relied upon? And if so, is it strong enough to overpower the people of France; The army which has been long not very strong in effective numbers, is at present weakened by the expedition to Algiers; and it is difficult to conceive that soldiers, raised by conscription, and serving for a limited and short period, can have imbibed so anti-national a spirit to be fit instruments in a work of usurpation.

The lowest and most ignorant classes in some parts of the South of France are, under the instigation of the Priests, unfavourable to the charter; they will be in those places, consequently, favourable to the acts of the Government.—This feeling is, however, confined we believe, to small and unimportant districts and, except these, the people of France may be, we think described as unanimous. Against such a people, in so large a country, even a large and devoted military force can, we imagine, avail nothing. We look, therefore, to the struggle which may come with confident hope, though with great anxiety; for on the issue of the struggle must depend the question, whether or no the ascendancy of constitutional government in Europe, which seemed out of danger, shall again be indefinitely delayed.

Since the above was written we have received communications from Paris, which bring down our accounts from the French capital to Tuesday evening; and to them we would direct the serious attention of our readers.

That England will in any way interfere in the internal affairs of France, under present circumstances, is an idea so monstrous, that nothing but the extraordinary nature of the crisis at which France has arrived could ever have suggested it. The question of armed interference is here no longer a selfish question on our part—no longer a calculation of expense or an estimate of burdens to be entailed on the people; it is a question where the principles of liberty are at stake; and any English Minister who should dare to advise a British Sovereign to assist a foreign monarch in openly throwing off the restraints of laws, at least as solemnly guaranteed as those on which our own liberty depends, would deserve the utmost punishment which the constitution enables the people to demand on the malversations of his MAJESTY'S Counsellers. There is a happy distinction between France and England. The prospects which the latter has of practical improvement in her civil policy are to be looked for in a union of the crown and people, in order to set bounds to an aristocracy which encroaches equally on both. In France, if some new *coup d'etat* be not attempted—if some scheme be not devised for nullifying the Chamber of Peers as effectually as that of the Chamber of Deputies, the Chamber of Peers will form an insurmountable barrier in favour of liberty, and the people, with their aid, and protected by the independent spirit which has so often done honour to the judicial character in France will be able to make a stand without having recourse to the *voie de fait*, and must in the long run undoubtedly triumph. The Chamber of Peers contains a large proportion of the revolutionary leaven—a number of men who have risen in other times by the assertion of that liberty which is now to be immolated. These will remember the wa chword of the Republic, though the General who most effectually availed himself of the enthusiasm which it excited be laid in his grave, and the, Bourbons hope, forgotten: The French will not now look to his son; but if after the judicial and legislative struggle which we cannot but anticipate, the Bourbons should persist in their now avowed designs, Frenchmen will look into English history—they will enquire what strength an English army, in a similar crisis, once gave to an English despot: they will examine how a revolution in favour of liberty was once effected without any of the horrors of internal strife, The terrors of the years immediately following 1789 are yet too recent in the minds of the French people to permit the idea that a revolution of the former will desolate the country again with blood. A generation intervened between the day of Cromwell and those of William of Orange: the remembrance of civil wars and internal miseries was somewhat blunted, but it was still lively—it formed still an important motive in the minds of Englishmen. Are we to suppose that the greater liveliness of the French character will hasten the *fullness* of our slower English *time*? Will the French look round *immediately* for a sovereign after they have fallen upon the old the dangers of opposing the spirit of the age? There are too many means of legal resistance still open to render it advisable yet to have recourse to such extreme measures; and if such measures are attempted the lurking fears of anarchy will to all probability render them abortive.

We would again point the attention of our readers to the letters of Correspondents in Paris. The circumstances which they mention indicate any thing on the part of the French but quiet submission. The French Ministers have completely failed in their scheme of working upon the supposed vanity of their countrymen by the expedition to Algiers. It may be a very plausible design of theirs to strike terror by decisive measures and then after resistance has been completely overcome to attempt such popular measures as may destroy the recollection of former heart-burnings. The experiment may succeed for a time—and even if it is temporary success is very doubtful—but such a course if presisted in, must in the end seal the fate of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon? and it has already, we are assured become a question among those who are capable of judging accurately and of acting boldly, which branch of the family is to be selected to succeed it.

THE COURIER.—JULY 30.

A Cabinet Council was held at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen; Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Heel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries; the Lord Chancellor joined his colleagues about an hour after they had assembled. The Council sat in deliberation till six o'clock.

The standard for recruits in the Royal Marines has been lowered half inch, viz. from 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 7½ inches, for men the age eighteen to twenty.

The south side of the Palace of Holyrood House, which requires to be repaired, and the front renewed, is to be immediately overhauled. The dead wall which incloses that part of the Palace is to be removed and a handsome railing put up, which will extend from the south west corner to Croft-an-righ.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

Extract of a letter from Smyrna in the *Philadelphia Gazette*, dated March 24:—"The *Java* is here, and I have dined with Commodore Biddle. It seems, however, that but little hopes are entertained of an arrangement with the Sultan respecting commerce. He (the Sultan) will not not yet recognize the Americans as a nation, to which England and Austria have very likely contributed. Haytien, Colombian, Brazilian, Chilian, and all other similar vessels, are likewise excluded from going into the Black Sea, unless their Governments are recognized by Turkey."

On the 17th instant a poor women, while gathering sea weed at Coolmore, slipped off the rock on which she sat, and was precipitated into the tide. Her clothes kept her buoyant for a considerable time, during which a girl who had accompanied her, attracted to the shore a crowd of persons by her piteous screams but no relief could be afforded, and the unfortunate woman sunk to rise no more. She has left a husband and six children to lament her untimely death.—*Belfast News Letter.*

The weather being extremely fair, harvest has commenced in various parts of the neighbourhood.—*Plymouth Journal.*

It was reported that a grand military review and sham fight were to take place on Wormwood Scrubs yesterday morning, before their Majesties and the King of Wirtemberg, in consequence of which an immense number of persons were attracted to the ground. It was soon discovered that there was not a particle of foundation for the report

The house of Mr. Huxley, who keeps a china and earthen ware-shop at 141, Tottenham-court-road, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night, but in consequence of some alarm they made off without taking more than a few articles of wearing apparel.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE LIFE.—The main features of the *Court Journal* of To-morrow (Saturday) are, we understand, a very interesting Paper describing the private apartments of Windsor Castle—a *piquant* article entitled "Fashionable Tactics," which is devoted to the laudable practice of "Cutting" and a variety of interesting particulars relative to the New Court, &c.

HALF-PAY AND MILITARY ALLOWANCES.—The undermentioned Services will be in course of payment at the Paymaster-General's Office on Friday the 16th of July next viz:—Widows Pensions; Unattached Pay to General Officers; Royal Bounty; Retired Full-pay; Pensions for wounds, &c, Adjutants &c. of Local Militia Officers, &c. of Millitia and Yeomanry; Foreign Half-pay; Foreign Pensions.—*July 5.*

Much curiosity exists as to his late Majesty's disposition of his private property; an amiable Duchess is said to have expressed herself in no very measured terms on the "rapacity" which she is said to have observed on the part of another titled female.

It is said that the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam is to be created a Marquis.

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